DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.
OFFICE, CHRONICLE BUILDING, ON STONE STREET, NEAR STEVENSON'S HOTEL.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Subscribers will be supplied with the Chronicle at the rate of Twenty Cents per week, which amounts to the Chronicle, Subject to subscription for six days, Three Dollars per annum, and must be invariably in advance.
No paper will be delivered unless the subscription price shall have been paid in advance.
Terms of Advertising: Seventy-five cents per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

# Daily Morning Chronicle.

WASHINGTON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

VOL. 2 — NO. 5

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NOW READY! READY! READY!
We Pay no Postage, Not Be Marred, Not Be Soiled, Not Be Lost, Not Be Stolen, Not Be Burned, Not Be Mislaid, Not Be Forgotten, Not Be Cut Out, Not Be Torn Out, Not Be Dog-Eared, Not Be Thumbed, Not Be Dirtied, Not Be Mutilated, Not Be Misquoted, Not Be Misunderstood, Not Be Misapplied, Not Be Misplaced, Not Be Misjudged, Not Be Misrepresented, Not Be Misrecollected, Not Be Misconstrued, Not Be Misinterpreted, Not Be Misapprehended

# Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863.


## THE ADMINISTRATION IS THE GOVERNMENT.

The opponents of the Administration labor hard to make it appear that they are not thereby opposing the Government. They claim that it is an error to confound the Government with the administration of the Government. Their argument is that the word government has two meanings, and that the ordinary sense in which the word government is used in free countries is that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or State is governed. This, we admit, is one of the meanings of the word. But this is far from its ordinary meaning. There is another meaning, equally legitimate, which makes it synonymous with the administration of public affairs, and this is the sense in which it is far more commonly employed, simply because there is far oftener reason to speak of government as an actual exercise of the supreme power than of it as an abstract system of polity. In fact the Administration is constitutionally entrusted with the execution of the laws and the superintendence or conduct of public affairs. It is therefore idle to talk of any distinction between the Administration and the Government. The words are universally used as synonymous. The term administration is rightfully used to express the idea of government, and *vice versa*. This is the established usage in every country. When we speak of the Government of Great Britain we do not mean the abstract principles of that Government, but the men who administer its affairs. If the English or French Government commit a wrong against the United States, we look to the Cabinet, and not to the abstract principles of either country's polity, for redress and remedy. Our appeal is to the Administration, to the men who conduct the Government, and who, for the time being, *are the Government*. When Earl Russell spoke, some time ago, in the English Parliament of "awaiting an explanation from the American Government" in the matter of the Peterhoff, or when the London *Times* spoke of "the Government at Washington being anxious," did they mean that our "form of fundamental rules and principles" could give an explanation or be anxious on the matter?

The attempted distinction between the Government and the Administration is simply an absurdity. It is argued by the opponents of the Administration that the Government remains intact and unscathed, while the Administration is swept out of existence every four years. This is a gross misrepresentation. The Administration never ceases. Otherwise the Government would cease also. For how could a government exist without an administration? The very idea of a government implies the perpetual, uninterrupted exercise of the supreme powers of the State, and this depends upon the undying official life of administrative functionaries. There is no interregnum between the departure of one set of administrators and their successors. The office is held until the successor is inaugurated. The Government, through the Administration, is always operative. "The Administration is dead—the Administration lives," is the equivalent of "the King is dead—the King lives." The Government, acting through its administrators, never dies. The whole argument, therefore, that would make a distinction between the Government and the Administration is baseless and futile. The Government can only be reached through its constitutional administrators. It can only be supported by supporting the Administration, and equally is it assailed and embarrassed when the Administration is opposed. There is no getting away from this conclusion.

## THE MARYLAND QUESTION.

The people of Maryland have settled the Maryland question, although, it would seem, not entirely to the satisfaction of the sympathizers with treason. Before the election took place, Major Gen. Schenck, commanding the Department of Baltimore, issued orders governing the manner of voting. To enforce this order, troops were distributed in certain parts of the State. His Excellency the Governor of Maryland felt it necessary, as the representative of what might be called the civil power of Maryland, to enter his protest, and to ask the President of the United States to revoke the order. The President gave the subject calm attention, but did not accede to the wishes of the Governor. The orders were enforced, and among them was an oath, prescribed as a test of loyalty, which the citizen of Maryland was compelled to take before he could be permitted to vote.

It is said that the course of the President in this case was an act of "executive usurpation." The hardships were that a military commander should be permitted to issue orders governing an election, that an oath of loyalty should be administered to every citizen, and that the mere fact of owning allegiance to the State of Maryland should not be accepted as an evidence of enfranchisement without a corresponding allegiance to the General Government. All these things are said to have been done in violation of the laws of the State of Maryland. There is no oath of loyalty required in Maryland, and under its system a disloyal man may throw his vote against the Government without incurring any sin to his soul in swearing a hateful oath of allegiance. The President, in his letter to Governor Bradford, makes the point strongly. "Missouri," he says, "has, by law, provided a test for the voter with reference to the present rebellion, while Maryland has not. For example, General Trimble, captured while fighting us at Gettysburg, is, without recanting his treason, a legal voter by the laws of Maryland." Of course, in looking at this, our first sentiment is one of regret that there should be such an omission in the laws of Maryland.

The omission is one of great importance, for, while General Trimble might not, in obedience to his sense of honor as a soldier of what he calls the Southern Confederacy, attempt to exercise the right of suffrage, there are thousands in Maryland as wickedly, but not as boldly, disloyal as General Trimble, who would gladly attempt to injure the Government by electing disloyal men to office. We do not suppose that such men are in a majority in Maryland. The elections have shown they are not in a majority. We saw, however, in 1861, that there was a minority in Maryland strong enough to establish a reign of terror, banish thousands of citizens, make travelling impossible, cause the murder of our soldiers, and place the government of the State under their feet. The time was when that minority severed the Capital from the nation. The Government would be weak to give it such another opportunity. Governor Bradford seems to have forgotten this in his letter to the President. "No State," he says, "has been or now is actuated by more unswerving loyalty than Maryland." We are glad to think that this is so. He further tells us "that, for more than two years past, there has never been a time when, if every traitor and every treasonable sympathizer in the State had voted, they could have controlled, whoever might have been their candidates, a single department of the State, or jeopardized the success of the General Government." This we are also glad to learn. Governor Bradford, however, will certainly remember that these disloyal men were once strong enough to elect Henry May to Congress and to send a Legislature to Annapolis that would have voted Maryland out of the Union if its members had not been sent to Fort McHenry. If they have lost that power, it is because the General Government has wrested it from them by the military arm, and given the loyal men of Maryland comfort and encouragement. If Maryland had been left to the mercy of the traitors, this Government would not now be in its Capital.

The argument suggested to the enemies of the cause by this Maryland question is the pernicious one of States' rights. When writers tell us that Maryland, as a State, has rights which the General Government is bound to respect, even at the cost of releasing its citizens from the oath of allegiance, they tell us that Maryland, as a State, is stronger than the Federal Government. Because Maryland does not ask from its citizens an oath of allegiance, the Government at Washington will not be permitted to require the oath. Because a judge of the election in Maryland would permit the rebel General Trimble to cast a vote, the Government that held him as a prisoner, and as one whose life is forfeit for the crime of treason, would not be able to interfere and prevent his vote. If this argument prevailed, of what use would the franchise be worth, and how would the Government do its duty? Every loyal citizen is interested in this question, for the right of every loyal citizen is involved. His own loyalty is in peril. If a neighbor who believes in Jefferson Davis, whose friends and relatives are in the Southern army, who is constantly corresponding with those friends, whose home is a rendezvous for spies and paroled prisoners, and who sells his crops at exorbitant prices to the Federal quartermaster, that he may send quinine and percussion caps to the Southern army,—if such a man can go to the polls and cast a vote unquestioned, of what use is loyalty, and why seek trouble to show allegiance to the flag? The Government would be untrue to its own dignity and self-respect if it permitted this to be. It demands loyalty from its citizens. It ensures that loyalty by covering them with protection, by cherishing and sustaining them, and by punishing all who do not respect its power. If it has not punished all who do not respect its power in Maryland, it is because the Administration chooses to exercise magnanimity and patience. Magnanimity and patience, however, do not require that the Government should allow the traitor the privilege that is allowed the patriot. It would have been for the best, perhaps, if the laws of Maryland, like those of Missouri and Kentucky, had proscribed a test by which this distinction might be made without the intervention of the Federal power. This was not done. We may feel sorry that it was not done; but, at the same time, we must rejoice that the Administration so promptly exercised its power and protected its own dignity in protecting the rights of the citizens. And Maryland, by her vote, shows that she appreciated the act of the President and the motives that prompted it.

---

We can imagine nothing more dreary than the prospect that opens before the people of Richmond on these chill and blustering November days. Famine is at their doors, and the journals are busily engaged in discussing the best means of obtaining bread. This matter is so important that the municipal authorities have taken it in charge, and there is now in the Common Council of Richmond a committee whose duty it is to obtain supplies of food. The duty of the committee seems to be to visit the farmers around Richmond and induce them to send wheat and flour to the city. One of the agents had visited several of the counties, and came back with the report that "there was nothing for sale." Whether this is caused by the failure of harvests, or a dread of home famine that makes the people hesitate before relieving the wants of Richmond at their own expense, or a hope to speculate on the high prices that want will surely bring, we are not informed. This much we know, that there is a famine in Richmond. "Farmers who have any surplus edibles for sale," says a Richmond journal, "should not wait to be called upon, if they are at all disposed to avert the *fearful condition of things* which we tell them in all candor threatens to overtake us ere long."

Famine is a fearful thing, and, much as we dislike Richmond and the bad men in power there, we cannot look upon the approach of this fearful condition of things without regret. If famine merely befell Jefferson Davis and his counsellors, we should rejoice, particularly as a flag of truce to General Meredith would ensure them a safe voyage to Fortress Monroe, and agreeable entertainment in its casemates. But there are many innocent persons who will suffer, and for these we express our sympathy. At the same time, we cannot refrain from comparing the condition of the South with that of the North. There is nothing that could be more suggestive and encouraging. The Secretary of State, in his speech at Auburn, said: "In a conflict like this, the question is not one of abstract suffering, but which of the contending parties suffers most. Viewed in this light, the whole of the suffering which the war has produced has fallen upon the insurgents, and the loyal part of the United States is exempt. In the insurgent States there is not one citizen who is not the poorer and the more unhappy for the war. In the loyal regions there is not a State which is not stronger, nor a citizen who is not the richer, for the same cause." While the Common Council of Richmond are sending hither and thither for bread to eat, and the soldiers of Lee are shivering on the desolate hills over half rations, luxury is our part, plenty covers the land, there was never so much animation and bustle, and life and pleasure. Famine in Richmond—plenty in Washington. This is what rebellion has brought to those who caused the rebellion.

---

The republication of the Raleigh *Standard* in North Carolina is a suggestive event. This newspaper, under the editorship of Mr. Holden, distinguished itself, as our readers will remember, by its opposition to the rule of Jefferson Davis, and its desire for peace with the North. Representing a large party in North Carolina, and speaking the popular sentiment of Raleigh, Mr. Holden made earnest and bitter war upon all who were original Secessionists, charging the ruin of the country upon them. A band of soldiers of the Confederate army attacked the office and destroyed the printing materials. There was great indignation, and Governor Vance, in a letter now made public for the first time, demanded protection from Jefferson Davis, telling him that, if the troops of the Confederacy were not prevented from entering the city of Raleigh, "the most frightful consequences would ensue." In other words, Jefferson Davis was informed that, unless he ordered his troops away, there would be a collision in the streets of Raleigh, and a riot, very much like the riot of the patriotic people of Boston when oppressed by the soldiers of George III. Mr. Davis took the hint, and the troops were removed. This feeling is still prevalent in North Carolina. The *Standard* has not lost boldness by its silence, and it promises to continue the work with renewed vigor. At the same time we see John A. Gilmer placed in nomination for the Confederate Congress, with every prospect of his success. This is another suggestive fact. John A. Gilmer was one of the warmest Union men in the South. He clung to the Union as long as possible, and was only swept away in the tide that carried away such men as Badger, Goggin, Nelson, and Clemens. Among the last to retire from the Union, he will be among the first to return to it. All looks well in the old North State, and we should not be surprised to see a delegation of members from North Carolina taking their seats in the present Congress.

---

We can now see more clearly the motives that animated Horatio Seymour when he vetoed the bill allowing the soldiers in the army from the State of New York to vote at elections. The abuse of this privilege was the cause of his own election, and he might reasonably hope that it would be successful again. There can be little doubt that if the soldiers in the army from Pennsylvania and New York had been permitted to vote, as the soldiers in the army from Ohio were, the majorities in those States would have been almost as great as the majority against Vallandigham. Why should the soldier not be permitted to vote? The Democrats refuse him the right, at the same time saying that the soldiers in this war are all Democrats. If so, they would certainly vote for the Democratic party, and it would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the leaders of that organization to suppose that they would reject an aid so valuable. The truth is, the army is loyal, and the Democratic party of to-day is disloyal. Whatever the soldier's political opinions may have been, he is true to his flag, and the enemy of every enemy of the flag. And this is why Governor Seymour and his friends conspired to disfranchise him.

## INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

We are in receipt of important news, of a strictly reliable nature, through private channels, from Tennessee. To digress, we will state that just one year ago the Union men of that State, as a body, opposed the President's emancipation proclamation, and in the city of Nashville, at that time, there were but two or three loyal men who were in favor of "agitating the negro question" in any way. If we mistake not, the President was memorialized by the prominent loyalists of Tennessee to be *lenient* in that direction, and to postpone "emancipation" and "confiscation." He did so. Now, mark the change:

There will be presented to the President to-day, a memorial signed by eight hundred of the unconditional, iron-nerved Unionists of that State, one hundred and ninety of whom are large slave owners, the tenor of which harmonizes with the popular, radical measures and reforms of the day.

Particularly, this document prays the President to guarantee to the noble upholders of the Government their State rights. The petitioners boldly announce that they will have no elections, and that they will strenuously oppose the progress of all State machinery until treason is thoroughly purged from the State, and traitors brought to justice. Those who have stood firm are determined that they shall in no wise be made the subjects of dictation from those who are disgusted with, and disgraced and ruined by, a course which they heartily embraced, and steadfastly endorsed and encouraged until it tumbled to pieces. These loyal gentlemen earnestly petition the President to "stick by them," and also pray Congress to enact nothing which shall grant power or influence to the seared rebels of Tennessee. What these gentlemen mean by State rights is, that when the proper time arrives, they shall rule; or, in other words, they are determined that the tens of thousands in that State who have committed perjury by subscribing to the oath of allegiance, through fear of forced emigration or loss of life and property, shall *not* be entitled to the privileges which loyal men enjoy. There has been a disposition on the part of this penitent phalanx to enlist the sympathies of the authorities toward the re-establishment of the State machinery, which would be, in reality, turning Tennessee again over to the Secessionists, and sending men to Congress possessed of no national love or honor. All these tricks are to be thwarted by the patriots who have unflinchingly passed the long dark night.

These gentlemen pledge to the Administration an unconditional support, and in glowing terms eulogize the enlistment of Africans in their midst as national soldiers, and do not hesitate to declare that the disemboweling of slavery in Tennessee will be an immediate achievement.

A few evenings ago a meeting of the staunch ones took place at Nashville, details of which have escaped the public prints. Some of the most prominent Unionists of the State participated, and the whole affair was a jubilee of patriotism. The speakers promulgated the most radical doctrines, and unqualifiedly tendered their support to the process of immediately and thoroughly eradicating the curse of slavery—the legitimate cause of the rebellion—from the State. In the course of the evening, Governor Johnson happily remarked, in reference to slavery, that the State machinery could not be put in operation again with any of its parts corroded. He declared himself in favor of immediate emancipation, and called on all to encourage and assist in the enlistment of negro troops.

In conclusion, we can state, from good authority, that Tennessee is completely revolutionized, and that the downfall of the "institution" within its borders is but a question of precious time.

---

We are indebted to Mr. Monfort, the Indiana agent in this city, for Richmond papers of November 2d; and also for the information that portions of the Army of the Potomac have reached Orange Court House. The papers do not contain much intelligence of interest. The *Dispatch* says that the rebel army of Northern Virginia is inactive; that eight persons had been arrested in Rockingham and Augusta counties, charged with piloting deserters into the Union lines; and confirms the report that a portion of the sea-wall of Fort Sumter had given way under the bombardment, and that thirteen men were missing. The same paper mentions with approbation a firm of butchers who are selling meat at from sixty to seventy-five cents per pound, as far more liberal and patriotic than their brother tradesmen, and warns citizens that they will soon have to do without meat, and become vegetarians, and tells them that they will be all the better for it. But the soldiers must have meat. It also calls upon the Government to stop officials from impressing the necessaries of life that come into the city. Altogether, the Richmond papers confirm the accounts we have received of great distress, and the promise of still greater.

---

NAVAL ORDERS.—The following were issued from the Navy Department yesterday: Captain John R. Goldsborough, ordered to ordnance duty at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieutenant Commander Henry D. Todd, detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Sangamon; Lieutenant John Weidman, detached from the Sangamon, and waiting orders; Lieutenant George Dewey, ordered to the Agawam; Carpenter Luther Manson, detached from the Saratoga, and waiting orders; Thomas H. Whitney has resigned his commission as an assistant surgeon in the navy; Geo. W. Thom has resigned his warrant as a second assistant engineer.

### The Veteran 1st Volunteer Corps.

[For the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

Having fallen in love with THE CHRONICLE, on account of its unqualified support of the war and the Administration, and the friendly side you present to the private soldier, by giving him a hearing in your columns, I venture to send you the following:

Whoever got up the order for raising a veteran volunteer corps did a good thing, but possibly it might be improved in one point.

The granting of a furlough is not positive, but made to depend upon the *exigencies of the service*. But, as the officers of the army must, in the nature of things, be the sole judges of the "exigencies," it follows that the prospect of getting a furlough is too uncertain to be any inducement.

Hundreds and perhaps thousands entered the service under a verbal promise of twenty days' furlough annually, who have served two and a-half years without being able to get a furlough for one day.

Now, although the theory is that every one knows the law, and therefore should have put no faith in promises of irresponsible and unprincipled recruiting officers, yet the fact is we did *not* know, and we *did* believe all they told us.

Although these men have been from home so long, they still have hearts of flesh, and all the affection and love of fathers, sons, brothers, and husbands.

The desire to return, but for a few days, to our homes and friends and childhood scenes, is intense.

We are willing to stand by the Government as soldiers until she conquers, but three years is quite long enough to be absent from all that we love and hold dear, without binding ourselves for another term under a contingent promise.

All through the ranks you can hear it said, "give me a furlough of twenty or thirty days and I'm in again for another three years." "I'm going to see home before I go again."

The present furlough would lend a double value to the money inducement. With a hundred dollars in greenbacks to spend with friends at home; what a prospect for one who has been living on "hard tack" and sutler's tickets for thirty months! I think something of this kind would accommodate us and promote re-enlistment to a great extent, to wit:

Let the War Department ascertain through the commanding officers the greatest possible proportion of men that can be spared at any given point, and then let a special order be made granting that number of furloughs in that regiment or body of troops, *provided that number re-enlist and are accepted*. If something of this nature is practicable, it could not lessen the number of re-enlistments, but would, I am satisfied, greatly increase them, and be doing the men a great justice.

### Vacancies in the 60th New York.

[For the Daily Morning Chronicle.]

HEADQUARTERS 60TH N. Y. VOLS.,
3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS.

The following vacancies have occurred in this regiment: Charles S. Wood, surgeon, appointed surgeon United States volunteers, September 20, 1863, and ordered to report, as medical director Department of the Pacific, to Major General Wright, San Francisco, Cal. John H. De Forest, second lieutenant company A, resigned on account of physical disability, and discharged October 30, 1863.

Official: WM. FOSTER DODGE, Adjutant.

# LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE

### Riot in the Pennsylvania Coal Region.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—The *Inquirer's* bulletin contains a report of a riot in the coal regions around Mauch Chunk. It is said four men were killed last evening, including Mr. Smith, of the firm of Hull, Cortles & Co., of this city.

Governor Curtin, it is said, has been telegraphed to for troops to quell the disturbance.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Thomas Hull, of the firm of Hull, Smith & Cortles, has received a dispatch from Summit, Pennsylvania, saying that Geo. K. Smith, of that firm, has been shot dead, and Mr. Ulrich, storekeeper, wounded—thus confirming the reported difficulty in that region.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

MAUCH CHUNK, November 6.—Last night Mr. G. K. Smith, coal operator, at Yorktown, Carbon county, was murdered in a most brutal manner, in his own house, in the presence of his family, by a gang of Irish outlaws, known as "Buckshots." Mr. Smith was a loyal and highly respected man, and was suspected of giving certain information to the deputy provost marshal, by which the latter, with the military, under Captain Yates, was enabled to arrest drafted men. No Union man's life is safe in Jeansville, Yorktown, Coleraine, Beaver Meadow, and other mines of the middle coal-fields. Seven or eight murders were committed here within the last few weeks.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—It is not believed by the principal coal men of this city that there has been a riot at Mauch Chunk of a serious character. Mr. Smith, who was killed, has incurred the hatred of the Irish miners by his opposition to their secret organization, which had for its object the exclusion of all workmen of other countries.

A Welchman was recently found dead in the mines, having been shot.

It is supposed Smith was shot while travelling from the mines to Jeansville.

A force of military have been in that vicinity for some time, enforcing the draft and arresting deserters.

The telegraph line between Mauch Chunk and Easton being down, direct communication cannot be obtained.

### Collision in Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, November 6.—Last night about 11.30 in Chesapeake Bay, off the mouth of the Potomac, the steamer Louisiana, of Baltimore, from Fortress Monroe, collided with a three-masted propeller, supposed to be the Curlew, of New York, from Baltimore. The Louisiana was badly damaged, and had one boiler crushed in. Her passengers were transferred to the steamer Escort and reached here after ten hours' detention. The Curlew is supposed to have sunk, as she quickly disappeared, and it was blowing a gale at the time.

### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The Constitutional Convention for Nevada Territory, held at Carson City, has chosen the California Constitution for a basis. The indications are that there will be a short session, followed by an early election of members of the Legislature, with the view of choosing Senators to present a constitution to Congress at the ensuing session, for the admission of the State of Washoe into the Union.

### Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, November 6.—Returns from the Eastern Shore counties give Creswell, Unconditional Union and Emancipation candidate for Congress, 2,000 majority. He gets majorities in Cecil, Worcester, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, Queen Ann, and Dorchester counties. Crisfield only carries one county, Kent, by 302 majority. This result is considered a great triumph for emancipation in Maryland.

### United States Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,553,000 of five-twenties on Friday. Deliveries of bonds are made in moderate amounts at the time of subscription.

---

THE next arrival from Central America will probably bring the intelligence of the surrender of San Salvador. Mr. Partridge, United States Minister, on the part of General Barrios, had an interview with President Carrera on the 27th of September, for the purpose of securing favorable terms. But as General Barrios demanded that he should be allowed to march out of the capital with a guard of honor, and his friends be allowed to name his successor to the Presidency, and that General Carrera should retire to the frontier of Guatemala at the same time, the interview led to nothing.

THE Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: "The man who stands next to Mr. Seward in influence with the President is Mr. Sumner, and, on some points with which slavery is connected, Mr. Sumner has the most influence. On the question of the emancipation proclamation Mr. Sumner stood first. But in matters pertaining to our foreign policy Mr. Seward is without a rival. He decides all such matters as a king might do, and consults the President more as a courtesy than for anything else. And it is well that it is so. Mr. Seward is an abler man than Mr. Lincoln, if he is not so sincere."

ACCORDING to the latest reports from police headquarters, the vote for Justice of the Superior Court (McCann and Bosworth) stands as follows: Bosworth, 31,945; McCann, 31,845. The returns are incomplete. Besides other deficiencies, McCann's vote in two districts, in which Bosworth's vote is reported, has not been received. Policemen were this morning directed to obtain the missing figures, but their efforts so far have been without avail. McCann's election is generally conceded.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER S. F. TRAIN died at his residence, in Roxbury, Mass., on Tuesday evening. He returned from Baltimore on Monday, and though unwell no serious apprehensions were entertained of his health. He had just been detached from the gunboat Winona, and was making preparation to assume a more important position in the national service. Mr. Train was a faithful and efficient officer, and his death is a loss to his country as well as to a large circle of friends.

JAMES THOMAS, of Ohio, who joined the Revolutionary or Jerez party in Nicaragua, at the commencement of the war, as "Admiral of the Lakes," has been captured in the Gulf of Fonseca, and taken towards Nicaragua. He had been thirty-six hours floating on a log, without food, and was in a horrible state, his wounds being filled with worms. A war-brig, belonging to General Barrios, had gone from La Union to endeavor to intercept the boat which had him on board.

GOOD.—The 3d, 6th, and 7th Wisconsin regiments, in the late election, gave 574 votes for the Union ticket, and 9 for the opposition. Colonel Fairchild, the candidate for Secretary of State, received the unanimous vote of the Iron Brigade.

THE Boston *Post*, in giving the returns of the Massachusetts election, has this line among its headings: "The Old Bay State a Little One-sided." The people will agree with the *Post*. Governor Andrew's majority is over 40,000.

STEWART will sell $30,000,000 of goods this year. The September sales of clothes for men's wear alone were $700,000; and for the last year in that department alone will be from six to seven millions.

### The War in Japan.

RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL KUPER'S FLEET FROM KAJOSIMA.

[Shanghai (Aug. 20,) correspondence of London Times.]

By the last steamer from Japan news was received of the departure of Admiral Kuper and Colonel Neale for Kajosima, on board the Euryalis, accompanied by the Pearl, Argus, Perseus, Coquette, Racehorse, and Havock. Among the demands which Colonel Neale was instructed to make on the Japanese in consequence of Richardson's murder were, it will be remembered, the payment of twenty-five thousand pounds indemnity, by the Prince of Satsuma, and the execution of the murderers. Satsuma is reported to have offered the Mikado to fulfil these two conditions, but to have been haughtily told that the matter was before the council, and to have left in high dudgeon. Admiral Kuper's visit to Kajosima, a town in Satsuma's territory, situated in a bay at the south of Kiusiu, is to exact their performance now from Satsuma himself, and it is generally believed that he will comply, subject to the Tycoon's approval.

The latter has returned to his own capital at Jeddo, and it will be interesting to watch how his policy towards foreigners may have been influenced by intercourse with the Mikado, who seems more averse than ever to their presence in the country. In pursuance of his insane decision to expel all foreigners from Japan, he sent an order a few days ago to the Governor of Nagasaki to exterminate those residing at that settlement who refused to leave. The governor, who, fortunately, is more enlightened than many of his fellow Daimios, immediately repaired on board the gunboat Leopard, and laid his instructions before her commander, the senior naval officer of the station. The reply was, of course, to the effect that he would most likely fall if he attempted to carry them out, and his Excellency had the wisdom to refer to Miako for further instructions before attempting to do so. The Mikado's last act of malice was almost puerile; he forbade any Daimio to purchase a steamer or other vessel from any foreign nation.

## OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

**Complete Official List of Union Officers held by the Rebels—An Important Document.**

BRIGADIER GENERAL

Neal Dow, 3d division, 19th army corps—Port Hudson, La., June 30.

COLONELS.

T A Bartleson, 100th Illinois, Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
C H Carlton, 89th Ohio, Chickamauga, Tennessee, Sept. 20.
L P de Cesnola, 4th N Y cavalry, Loudoun county, Va., June 17.
W G Ely, 18th Connecticut, Winchester, Va., June 15.
W P Kindrick, 3d W. Tennessee cavalry, Corinth, Miss. Sept 10.
O A Lawson, 3d Ohio, Rome, Ga., May 3.
H La Favour, 22d Michigan, Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
R W McClain, 51st Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
W H Powell, 2d Virginia cavalry, Wytheville, Va., July 18.
Thomas E Rose, 77th Penn., Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20.
A D Straight, 51st Indiana, Rome, Ga, May 3.
Charles W Tilden, 16th Maine, Gettysburg, Pa, July 1.
A H Tippen, 68th Pennsylvania, Bristow Station, Va, Oct 14.
W F Wilson, 123d Ohio, Winchester, Va, June 15

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

F Cavado, 114th Pa, Gettysburg, Pa, July 1
W H Glenn, 89th Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
H C Hobart, 21st Wis, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20
H B Hunter, 123d Ohio, Winchester, Va, June 15.
C A Hoten, 5th Md, Winchester, Va, June 15
A P Henry, 15th Ky cavalry, Jackson, Tenn, June 20.
E L Hays, 100th Ohio, Lime Creek, Tenn, Sept 8.
O C Johnson, 15th Wis, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20
J D Mayhew, 8th Ky, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
W P. Lascelle, 9th Ind, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
W E McMackin, 21st Ill, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
R S Northcott, 12th Va, Winchester, Va, June 15
C H Morton, 84th Ill, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20
D Miles, 78th Pa, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
M Nichols, 18th Conn, Winchester, Va, June 15
Wm Price, 139th Va Militia, Beverly, Va, July 3.
F S Pyfer, 77th Penna, Chickamauga, Tenn, September 20.
A F Rodgers, 80th Ill, Rome, Ga, May 3.
G Von Helmrich, 4th Miss cavalry, Jackson, Tenn, June 20.
A Von Schrader, Isp Gen, 14th A C, Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept 20.
J P Spofford, 97th N Y, Gettysburg, Pa, July 1.
T S West, 24th Wis, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
J H Wing, 3d Ohio, Rome, Ga, May 3.
J Williams, 25th Ohio, Gettysburg, Pa, July 1.
J J Sanderson, staff officer, Benton's Ford, Va, July 20.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

L Applegate, 102d N Y, Gettysburg, Pa, July 21.
G P Ashman, 93d Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
G S Arthur, 75th Ind, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
M F Bowan, 5th Md, Winchester, Va, June 15.
J L Brown, 116th Ohio, Winchester, Va, June 15.
W G Bell, 58th Ind, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
J W Brown, 23d Ill, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
G H Bilker, 21st Mich, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
D B Benedict, 17th Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sep 20
J B Brelsford, 74th Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20
G Bingel, 52d N Y, Bristoe Station, Va, Oct 13.
F S Clayton, 3d Ohio, Rome, Ga, May 3.
F Corse, 1st Wis, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
J M Cook, 24th Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
W A Downey, 18th Ky, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
A Ewing, 13th Mich, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20
O N Fowler, 105th Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
W Forrester, 5th Ky cav, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
C E Goldsboro, 5th Md, Winchester, Va, June 15.
Major E M Gates, 80th Ill, Rome, Ga, May 3
Major W P Beatty, 2d Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
W B Graham, 101st Indiana.
A H Goodale, 21st Michigan.
H S Griswold, 11th Michigan.
W M Houston, 122d Ohio.
L Holbrook, 18th Connecticut.
S L Henry, 1st Maine cavalry.
A E Holtzman, 58th Indiana.
W P Hornbrook, 42d Indiana.
E M Howland, 24th Ohio.
C Helm, 93d Illinois.
H J Herrick, 17th Ohio.
O Herrick, 34th Illinois.
S B Hawley, 35th Illinois.
C E Humphrey, 142d Pennsylvania.
J Johnson, steamer Satellite.
R Johnson, 100th Ohio.
H T Lacue, 101st Ohio.
A H Landers, 35th Ohio.
H H Lemmon, 82d Indiana.
G B Lummal, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.
E K Bogen, 120th New York.
A E V Ketshim, 9th New York.
W W Myers, U S Navy.
T L Morgan, 10th Missouri.
A A Mann, 1st Rhode Island cavalry.
W F McCurdy, 87th Pennsylvania.
R R McCandish, 110th Ohio.
D Meeker, 2d division 8th army corps.
J K Moore, 13th Ohio.
W J McFadden, 79th Indiana.
T L McGee, 51st Illinois.
John McCurdy, 11th Ohio.
W B McGavren, 20th Ohio.
J H Miller, 120th New York.
C Nellis, 2d Virginia cavalry.
C P O'Hanalan, 20th Ohio.
H L Pierce, 5th Maryland.
F H Patten, 12th Virginia.
A M Parker, 1st Maine cavalry.
C R Pomeroy, 83d Ohio.
E F Pardee, 89th Ohio.
W A Rogers, 31 Massachusetts.
E E Rannie, 2d Michigan cavalry.
J T Reeves, 21st Wisconsin.
— Sheppard, 5th Kentucky.
W Spencer, 73d Indiana.
E M Seeley, 21st Illinois.
N H Sidwell, 11th Ohio.
A H Shaffer, 71st Indiana.
S Strunk, steamer Rattler.
W D Tout, 31st Indiana.
A W Whitney, 13th Massachusetts.
H T Woodruff, 100th Illinois.
E D W Wing, 51st Ohio.
J N Weaver, 93d Ohio.
J L Wooden, 60th Indiana.
T Wolfe, 39th New York.
John C Fried, 64th Pennsylvania.
W S Hossack, 78th Pennsylvania.
C T Simpins, 6th Maryland cavalry.
T C Smith, 110th Ohio.
J B Uhler, United States Army.

MAJORS.

John E Clark, 5th Mich, New Baltimore, Va, Oct 10.
J P Collins, 29th Ind, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
G Farnsworth, 1st Conn cav, Halltown, Va, July 14.
G H Fitzsimmons, 30th Ind, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
C or J Hall, 1st Vt cav, Marshallville, Va, Oct 12
J R Honstair, 132d N Y, Bachelor's Creek, N C, July 25.
S Kenace, 54th N Y, Gettysburg, Pa, July 1.
W D Morton, 14th N Y cav, Newport's Cross, Miss, June 15.
A McMahon, 21st Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20
D McKersher, 10th Wis, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20
S McGain, 2d N Y cav, Liberty Mills, Va, Sept 22.
B B McDonald, 101st Ohio, Chickamauga, Tenn, Sept 20.
W B Neeper, 57th Penn, Gettysburg, Penn, July 1.
O M Pope, 8th N Y cav, Hagerstown, Md, July 16.
L A Phelps, 5th Va, Guyandotte, Va, August 16.
T B Rodgers, 140th Penn, Gettysburg, Penn, July 1.
W J Russell, A A G, Benton's Ford, Va, July 20.
J C Verando, 3d Ohio, Rome, Ga, May 3.
J H Hooper, 15th Mass, White Plains, Va, July 26.
H A White, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry.
A Von Mitzel, 74th Pennsylvania.
W R Sterling, A D C to General Hooker.
J N Walker, 73d Indiana.
H White, 67th Pennsylvania.
George Stow, 88th Indiana.

CAPTAINS.

M A Cochran, 16th U S
T Clark, 79th Illinois
J Cusac, 21st Ohio
W H Collins, 10th Wis
B F Campbell, 36th Ill
S S Canfield, 21st Ohio
T Cummings, 19th U S
M Caton, 21st Ohio
J D Conover, 125th Ill
J A Croaker, 6th N Y cav
C Dutton, Quartermaster
E M Driscoll, 3d Ohio
T Dillon, 1st Ky cav
H C Davis, 18th Conn
W H Douglass, Commis'y
R S Dygert, 16th Mich
J P Cummings, 9th Md
H Dietz, 45th N Y
J M Dushane, 142d Penn
F Irish, 45th N Y
J C Johnson, 149th Penn
F K Joselyn, 11th Mass
R O Ives, 18th Mass
J J Jones, 1st Kentucky
J Jackson, 22d Illinois
J M Johnson, 6th Ky
W M Kendall, 73d Indiana
E M Kock, 5th Maryland
E M Lee, 5th Mich cav
J W Lewis, 4th Ky cav
S McKee, 14th Ky cav
E H Mall, 73d Indiana
D A McHolland, 51st Ind
J B McRoberts, 3d Ohio
H C McDuiddy, 1st Tenn cavalry
F Mennart, 5th Maryland
John McMahon, 94th N Y
E A Mass, 83th Penn
A J Makepeace, 9th Ind
H H Mason, 2d N Y cav
J Galt, A Q M 2d div 5th army corps
F Hendrick, 1st N Y cav
D Heek, 68th New York
S G Hamilton, 134th N Y
W L Hubbell, 17th Conn
P H Hart, 19th Indiana
H E Hawkins, 78th Ill
A Hedly, 42d Pa
W W Hunt, 100th Ohio
C Hasty, 2d N Y cav
C H Riggs, 123d Ohio
O H Rosenbaum, 123d O
W Rowans, indep't cav
A Rollins, 2d Wis
J C Rose, 4th Mo cav
Thos Reed, 1st Va cav
W A Robinson, 77th Pa
B F Riggs, 18th Ky
G C Davis, 4th Maine
R H Day, 5th Penna
E Day, 89th Ohio
R Dinsmore, 5th Pa cav
H H Eberhardt, 120th O
B J Ewers, 100th Ohio
S H Ewing, 26th Ohio
M Ewing, 21st Wisconsin
Jno M Flinn, 51st Ind
E A Forbes, A C S
B F Fisher, Signal corps
A Field, 94th N Y
J B Fay, 134th N Y
E Fry, 82d Illinois
D Getman, 10th N Y
J C Gordon, 24th Mich
J W Green, 10th Indiana
H W Glimber, 150th Penn
W L Gray, 151st Penna
J B Harrold, 9th Md
S B King, 12th Penn cav
C S Kendall, 1st Mass cav
A M Keller, 22d Michigan
W D Lucas, 5th N Y cav
B F Lounsberry, 10th N Y c
J B Litchfield, 4th Me
L D Lovett, 5th Kentucky
John Lucas, 5th Kentucky
E G Mathewson, 18th Conn
W F Marlice, 14th Mass
P Marsh, 67th Penn
D B Meany, 13th Penn cav
E C Moses, 58th Penn
J M McComas, 9th Md
H Noble, 9th Maryland
C A Mann, 5th Illinois
S Marsh, 5th Maryland
W A Noel, 5th Maryland
J C Meagher, 14th Ohio
J O'Keefe, A A G to Gen Buford
J G Hagler, 5th Tenn
John Hill, 45th New York
A G Hamilton, 12th Ky
F Hardy, 97th Illinois
V K Hart, 19th U S
H Hacock, 1st Mo cav
R Harkness, 10th Wis
S T Johns, 80th Illinois
J N Imbrie, 3d Ohio
W H Irving, 5th Md
W Johnson, 6th N Y cav
W S B Randall, 20th Ohio
W H Williams, 4th N Y cav
J A Rice, 73d Illinois
E E Rowan, 98th Illinois
S B Ryder, 5th N Y cav
W W Searce, 51st Ind
W A Savage, 33d Ohio
D D Smith, 1st Tenn cav

H W Sawyer, 1st N J cav
E A Sheppard, 110th Ohio
C Shortz, 12th Pa cav
G L Schell, 18th Pa
C W Metcalf, 42d Indiana
J S McDowell, 77th Penn
J G McWilliams, 51st Ill
J R Muhleman, A A G
M Moore, 49th Indiana
J A Penfield, 5th N Y
E Porter, 154th New York
G S Pierce, 19th U S Inf
S V Poole, 154th N Y
F Place, 15th N Y
S H Pillsbury, 5th Me
R Pollak, 14th Pa cav
A Robbins, 123d Ohio
J F Gallagher, 2d Ohio
J H Green, 100th Ohio
C Gustaveson, 15th Wis
J Goetz, 22d Michigan
A G Galbraith, 22d Mich
M Gallagher, 2d N J cav
H H Gregg, 13th Pa cav
G H Starr, 18th Pa
J R Stone, 157th N Y
F M Shoemaker, 100th O
J A Scammahon, 42d Ind
John Leed, 116th Penn
O Templeton, 107th Penn
B Tomsbke, 26th Wis
H D Taylor, 100th Ohio
B E Thomson, A A C
S A Urquhart, com'd'g 3d div'n 6th army corps
J W Vanderhoff, 45th N York
G M White, 1st Va cav
P Wellshimer, 21st Ill
H P Wands, 22d Mich
J G Weld, 9th New York cavalry
J H Whelan, A Q M 1st brig, 1st div, 6th corps
J E Wilkins, 112th Ill
W H Wicker, 21st Ohio
J H Arthur, 8th Ky cav
S C Arthurs, 67th Penna
John Albright, 87th Penn
E W Atwood, 10th Me
J C Alexander, 1st Del
M Boyd, 73d Indiana
H R Beading, 61st Ohio
M R Baldwin, 2d Wis
C V Bowen, 18th Conn
W H Bender, 123d Ohio
John Bird, 14th Penn
L B Blinn, 100th Ohio
D E Bohnono, 3d Tenn cav
W B Conway, 9th Md
W M Beekman, 1st Vt cav
F Barton, A A G, 2d brig, 3d div, 6th army corps
A Carley, 73d Indiana
W F Conrad, 25th Ohio
J W Chamberlain, 123d O
D S Caldwell, 123d Ohio
J Carroll, 5th Maryland
J C Carpenter, 67th Penn
J C Strad, 77th Pa
N A Stanton, 16th U S
R H Spencer, 10th Wis
S A Spencer, 82d Indiana
D W Olcott, 134th N Y
A C Pace, 80th Illinois
J D Phelps, 73d Indiana
E A Paterson, 3d Va cav
J S Porter, Jr, 83th N Y
E J Pennybacker, 18th Pa cavalry
F W Perry, 10th Wis
O H Richley, 73d Indiana
M Russell, 51st Indiana
P C R Reed, 3d Ohio
W O Rossman, 3d Ohio
J F Randall, 123d Ohio
J Gate, 33d Ohio
O C Gatch, 89th Ohio
S A Glenn, 89th Ohio
J W Grose, 18th Ky
B Grafton, 64th Ohio
D Hay, 80th Illinois
A Hodge, 80th Illinois
E L Smith, 19th U S
Capt T Thornton, 161st New York
T Teneycke, 2d U S
R Schofield, 1st Vt cav
J M Van Buren, 6th N Y cavalry
A Wilson, 80th Illinois
W R Wright, 80th Ill
J H Westlake, 73d Ind
W Wallack, 51st Ind
J W Warner, 18th Conn
C W White, 3d Va cav
W Willetts, 7th Mich
J C Whiteside, 94th N G
H C Yontz, 120th Ohio
H Zeis, 80th Illinois
W Ziring, 45th N Y
T E Wentworth, 16th Me
H G White, 94th N Y
W C Wilson, 104th N Y
C C Widdis, 150th Penn
W B Avery, 132d N Y
H H Alden, 21st Ohio
W R Adams, 89th Ohio
W F Armstrong, 74th O
C A Adams, 1st Vt cav
A J Bigelow, 79th Illinois
John Burch, 42d Indiana
D M Barrett, 89th Ohio
C Byron, 30th Ohio
E Boas, 20th Illinois
L T Borchers, 67th Penn
H P Barker, 1st R I cav
W K Boltz, 151st Penn
E E Chase, 1st R I cav
B G Casler, 154th N Y
C C Comee, 94th N Y
M Callahan, 9th Md
E Charlier, 159th N Y
John Cutler, 24th Ohio
R T Cornwall, 67th Penn
John Craig, 1st Va cav
John Christopher, 16th U S

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

J Adams, 80th Ill
W A Adair, 51st Ind
H Apple, 1st N Y cav
H M Anderson, 3d Mo
C Alstead, 54th N Y
H W Adams, 89th Ill
B F Blair, 123d Ohio
H S Barington, 123d Ohio
F J Borchers, 67th Pa
W M Berry, 5th Ill cav
H Bath, 15th N Y
L O Dibbee, 16th Me
M Bangle, 123d N Y
R I G Bradford, 2d West Tennessee cav
Z T Brush, 100th Ohio
Y Brickham, 19th U S
M C Bryan, 22d Ill
O B Brandt, 17th Ohio
Jno Bradford, Com 1st brigade, 1st div, 6th corps
G H Burab, 5th Mich cav
G W Buffer, 1st Wis
C A Burdick, 10th Wis
S D Carpenter, 3d Ohio
E Cottingham, 35th Ohio
J G Doughty, 51st Ind
A T Dobley, 51st Ind
V R Davis, 123d Ohio
J R Day, 3d Maine
A Dixon, 104th N Y
O Dillard, 7th Iowa
H B Seeley, 86th N Y
F Sobroders, 74th Penn
D C [illegible], 94th N Y
J B Sampson, 12th Mass
C B Smith, 4th N Y cav
E G Spaulding, 22d Mich
A C Spofford, 21st Ohio
H H Tillotson, 73d Ind
M V B Tiffany, 18th Conn
R Thompson, 67th Penn
H Temple, 2d N Y cav
W A Carey, 33d Ohio
C Leviere, 17th Maine
A T Beeler, 2d Ohio
L P Williams, 73d Ind
T Monther, 118th Illinois
W A Williams, 123d Ohio
R A Teithell, 104th N Y
D W Hakes, 18th Conn
J Ferb, 87th Conn
H S Birds, 67th Pa
E Hipp, 82d Illinois
H Hubbard, 12th N Y cav
W S Hatcher, 10th Ohio
J Hine, 100th Ohio
W D Helms, 1st Va cav
E Holven, 1st Va cav
O Howe, 21st Illinois
C D Henry, 4th Ohio cav
H O Jones, 2d N Y cav
J A Jones, 21st Illinois
J H Jenkins, 21st Wis
R W Jackson, 30th Wis
T W Johnson, 10th N Y cav
John King, 15th Ill cav
J Kerwins, 6th U S cav
Geo Keys, 18th Conn
J M Kibbee, 11th Conn
A Kresage, 87th Penna
M Kapp, Q M 67th Penn
James Knox, 13th Penn cav
R C Maggs, A C to Gen. Baxter
F A Kropps, 77th Indiana
T D Kimball, 88th Ind
W Krooker, 2d Missouri
W J Morris, 5th Missouri
J T Maginnis, 18th Conn
H Morningstar, 87th Penn
L Meyer, 12th Penn cav
D McCulley, 75th Ohio
Wm C Every, 2d Illinois
Otis Murrell, 65th N Y
H Moseby, 25th Ohio
T M Kiers, 167th Penn
J A Mitskell, 82d Ohio
F Murphy, 97th New York
— Marvin, 18th Conn
Thos Marer, 100th Ohio
T H McKay, 10th Va cav
D F McKay, 18th Penn
N S McKeel, 20th Ill
C H Morgan, 21st Ill
M V B Morrison, 33d Ohio
T Spaulding, 6th U S cav
A M Parton, 140th Penn
J T Poole, 1st Va cav
E Porter, 6th Mich
Geo Patten, 38th Wis
G Plutzel, 4th N Y cav
J V Patterson, 21st Ohio
C M Prattman, 7th Wis
Jno Richie, 33d Ohio
J L Robinson, 17th Penn
W F Randolph, 5th U S artillery
Jno Ryan, 69th Penn
W E Rockwell, 141th N Y
J H Russell, 12th Mass
J O Rockwell, 97th N Y
Geo King, Adjt, 100th Ohio
C R Renain, 73d Ohio
G L Schneider, 104th N Y
A W Sprague, 24th Mich
M R Small, 6th Maryland
E Sheppard, 6th Ohio cav
John Sterling, 30th Ind
F Spencer, 17th Ohio
A W Singer, 21st Illinois
W Stewart, 16th U S
W H Smith, 16th U S
J D Simpson, 10th Ind
F S Chewinfurth, 24th Ill
J Sullivan, 7th R I
A F Thomas, 73d Ind
D Turner, 118th Illinois
A A Taylor, 122d Penn
J D Whiting, 33d Ohio
A Woolback, 51st Indiana
J O Weeden, 73d Indiana
J B Wilson, 5th Md
J E Woods, 76th Penn
K A Wallber, 26th Wis
A A White, 27th Penn
D Whitson, 13th Mass
M Wilson, 14th Pa
J Woods, 82d Ind
C N Winner, 1st Ohio
W L Watson, 21st Wis
H Wilson, 18th Pa cav
W H H Wilson, 18th N Y cavalry
Second Lt W B White, 4th Pa cav
T Berry, 78th N Y
C T Barclay, 149th Pa
G D Bisbee, 85th Pa
S G Boone, 89th Pa
D S Bartram, 17th Conn
J Burns, 57th Pa
W J Barnes, 83d N Y
S H Ballard, 6th Mich cav
S Broughton, 71st Pa
M M Bassett, 53d Ill
W Bricker, 3d Pa cav
C G Ballow, 100th Ohio
J F Baird, 1st Va cav
E G Brown, 3d Mass
J W Drake, 136th N Y
S S Doughty, 100th Ohio
E G Davis, 21st Wisconsin
E F Foster, 13th Indiana
R Gamble, 73d Indiana
R G Goode, 1st Md cav
S L Gilman, 3d Maine
G F O Gerson, 45th N Y
F O Gay, 11th Penna
H P Gordon, 9th Md
G C Gutland, 54th N Y
J J Higginson, 1st Massachusetts cavalry
B H Harkness, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry
C B Hedley, 142d Penna
J M Henry, 104th N Y
Geo Haiple, 116th Penna
A W Hayes, 34th Ohio
E T Hammond, Ringgold's battery
G B Hall, 1st Va cav
F W Headline, 16th U S In
J B Holmes, 6th Ohio
G Hallenburgh, 1st Ohio
J R Hutchinson, 2d Va cav
Geo Harris, 79th Ind
W H Hamilton, 22d Mich
E J Higbee, 33d Ohio
W M Hudson, 92d Ohio
F Kracker, 1st N J cav
Jno S King, 10th N Y cav
F Kuhn, 5th Md
R D Knowles, 110th Ohio
S Kunkel, 45th N Y
J W Kennedy, 134th N Y
J H Kellogg, 6th Mich cav
F A Lakes, 18th Ind
L Upton, 116th Ohio
W H Locker, 18th Conn
W L Law, 18th Penn cav
A T Lawson, 104th N Y
A W Lochlin, 94th N Y
C H Livingstone, 1st Va cav
J O Leslie, 18th Penn cav
M M Moon, 6th Mich cav
J W Munday, 73d Ind
T J Brownell, 51st Ind
J W Barlow, 51st Ind
J J Blue, 3d Ohio
O P Barnes, 3d Ohio
J L Brown, 73d Ind
W Blanchard, 2d U S cav
J Wonsted, 23d Ind
S V Carver, 123d Ohio
J H Cook, A Q M, 5th Md
J O Carpenter, 150th Pa
H Candler, 45th N Y
H B Chamberlain, 97th New York
T J Crooley, 17th Penn
A S Cooper, 9th Md
J A Carmer, 107th Penn
J A Coffin, 157th N Y
A Cloudt, 119th N Y
B Cole, A Q M, 2d N Y cavalry
G B Coleman, 2d Mass cav
G A Coffin, 29th Indiana
M C Causten, 19th U S
M Cohen, 4th Ky cav
T S Coleman, 12th Ky cav
J A Delano, 51st Indiana
J R Dowles, 2d U S cav
C G Davis, 13th Mass cav
G A Deering, 16th Maine
Joe Daily, 104th N Y
G Shale, 45th N Y
W B Stevens, 104th N Y
C G Stevens, 154th N Y
H Schredter, 82d Ill
J M Steele, 1st Va cav
A Schaffer, 2d N Y cav
E Scott, 89th Ohio
C Toomer, 3d Ohio
J Tyler, 118th Illinois
H G Thayer, 67th Penna
J R Tites, 3d U S negro regiment
S H Tresvithick, 13th Pa cavalry
J Hunnig, 115th Illinois
C E Harrison, 89th Ohio
S F Holbrook, 15th U S
H D Hinckley, 10th Wis
H Hovey, 78th Illinois
C T Hall, 13th Michigan
C W Jones, 16th Pa cav
H C Taylor, 21st Wis
R F Thorne, 5th Ky cav
R P Wallace, 120th Ohio
L Wetser, 1st Ind cav
J Worth, 5th Maryland
W Hawkins, 5th Md
J C Higenbacon, 67th Pa
J Hull, 67th Pa
T Higgens, 2d N Y
J D Hadfield, 53d N Y
E Knoble, 23th Kentucky
E M Knowles, 42d Ind
H P Kelly, 6th Ky cav
A W Loomis, 18th Conn
A H Lindsay, 18th Conn
J Leydecker, 45th N Y
L Lindemeyer, 44th N Y
H D Lombard, 4th Mich cav
G R Lodge, 53d Illinois
G H Morrissey, Q M 12th Iowa
A S Matthews, 21st Mich
W S Marshall, 57th Ind
H S Murdock, 73d Ind
H H Morrow, 6th Penn cav
J S Meltre, 5th Mo
J W Commas, 5th Mo
W H Mead, 6th Ky cav
E Morse, 78th Illinois
A Moores, 4th Kentucky
H Mooney, 10th N Y cav
A N Norris, 107th Penn
W Nelson, 13th U S
W M Nice, 2d N Y cav
G F Moore, 9th Maryland
R A Moon, 6th Mo cav
J O'Connell, 59th Ohio
C F Poury, 89th Illinois
S B Pipes, 23d Ohio
W G Purnell, 5th Md
C G A Peterson, 1st R I cav
E B Park, 1st R I cav
H S Platt, 11th Mich
H C Potter, 18th Penn cav
E C Parker, 94th N Y
T J Ray, 49th Ohio
G W Robinson, 22d Mich
W D Ritelly, 71st Ohio
J W Rothbrook, 5th Md
J M Rader, 8th Tenn
J Suttemoore, 80th Ill
S B Stetson, 33d Ohio
B O Sharp, 51st Indiana
J J Skilton, 17th Iowa
W H Smith, 123d Ohio
W F Seryles, 123d Ohio
Jno Lake, 5th Md
E L Schneider, 5th Md
H C Smith, 2d Del cav
G W Simpson, 67th Penn
Geo L Solvers, 9th Md
D Mistark, 110th Ohio
S S Stevens, 4th Maine
S Tyler, 6th Maryland
L Thompson, 2d U S cav
J Turner, 9th Indiana
M Tower, 13th U S
E Mell Timmony, 10th U S
J F Thomas, 2d Ohio
A Undutish, 9th Ind
J W Vannees, 73d Ind
T V Willgan, 1st U S V cavalry
D Vesburg, 4th Mo bat
D L Wright, 51st Ind
H B Wonder, 51st Ind
W Willis, 51st Indiana
O B Wade, 33d Ohio
S A Albro, 80th Illinois
R W Anderson, 123d Va
H J Ansholtz, 12th Va
J N Alert, 45th New York
C S Anderson, 3d Iowa
G D Ackert, 123d Ohio
B O Andrews, Michigan
W H Allen Ward, 10th Wis
G W Bailey, 3d Ohio
A H Booker, 73d Ind
J F Bidwell, 80th Ohio
F W Boyd, 122d Ohio
F A Breckinridge, 123d Ohio
J D Babb, 5th Maine
G W Bruelling, 5th Md
A Rorbower, 87th Pa
G F Blink, 3d Maine
I Biggs, 123d Ill
R F Brown, 15th U S
F T Bennett, 10th U S
J V Baird, 89th Ohio
W V Butler, 10th Wis
D A Banister, 89th Ohio
G W Button, 22d Wis
R J Connolly, 73d Ind
A N Callahan, do
J L Cook, 6th Iowa
J F Carter, 9th Md
J R Carothers, 78th Ohio
L R Colloday, 6th Pa cav
J H H Chanlay, 5th Md
W Fenner, 2d R I cavalry
J W Farmer, 100th Ohio
Chas Fritze, 24th Illinois
D O Gorges, 19th Penna
S P Gamble, 63d Penna
S L Garrett, 4th Mo cav
D Garbett, 79th Penna
T Gross, 21st Illinois
J B Gore, 115th Illinois
J A Green, 13th Penna cav
W W Glazier, 2d N Y cav
J R Gazeby, 19th U S
R C Gates, 15th U S
O W Green, 44th Indiana
D H Harris, 3d Ohio
H L Horton, 101st Penna
W E Hodge, 5th Md
J D Higgins, 18th Conn
W Hoffner, 67th Penna
F A Hubbell, 67th Penn
J Horney, 110th Ohio
G C Houston, 7d N Y cav
P A Higgins, 7th Md cav
A G Hamilton, 12th K cav
J P Jones, 5th Ohio
L Irvin, 78th Ill
M D King, 3d Ohio
H V Knight, 30th Mich
J S Kephart, 5th Ind cav
T Lonnit, 5th Pa cav
D O Kelly, 100th Ohio
J F Ketchum, 4th N Y cav
John D Kantz, 1st Ky
J Kennerson, 100th Ill
S Kooch, 100th Ill
O E Keith, 19th Ill
T Kendall, 15th U S
D R Lock, 8th Ky cavalry
J Ludlow, 5th U S artillery
A Leonard, 71st N Y
W J Lentz, 8th Tenn
H F Moyer, 9th Md
W H McGill, 18th Ill
J H Murdoch, 2d Ohio
C A Makwall, 3d Ohio
H Moulton, 1st U S cav
A W McDale, 154th N Y
F McKean, Col 8th N Y
[illegible]
[illegible]
D McNeill, 10th Penn cav
W A Mery, 10th [illegible]
W J Mcuanie, 4th Iowa cav
R G Kerr, 1st Mich cav
J Mearns, 42d Indiana
Jno Mitchell, 79th Ill
R McIlwas, 29th Ind
M Mahan, 18th U S
J F Mackey, 18th U S
S Mahony, 21st Ohio
McNeil, 1st Ohio
T John, 2d U S sharpshooters
J S Potts, 75th Ohio
G P Potts, 151st Penn
E L Palver, 57th N Y
J S Paul, 123d Ohio
G R Pather, 116th Ill
H C Poschmall, 18th U S
B Powell, 4th Ill
L D Paelps, 8th Penn cav
J P Rockwell, 18th Conn
J Ruff, 67th Penn
J A Richardson, 2d N Y
A A Robbins, 4th Maine
E E Bulong, 114th Penn
H Richardson, 19th Ind
J Remis, 11th Mass
J Smith, 67th Penna
O P Stromer, 18th Penna
H L Sibley, 116th Ohio
H C Dunn, 10th Kentucky
T C Durnin, 5th N Y
D Drake, 2d Mich
T J Dearns, 5th N Y cav
Jno Davidson, 6th N Y
W H Dalley, 8th Penna
H Fairchild, 10th Wis
O P Fairfield, 89th Ohio
A Goos, 51st Indiana
J A Garvies, 1st Maryland cavalry
C M Gross, 110th Ohio
J W Grant, 88th Penn
A Gordon, 82d Ohio
T M Gilliland, 15th Kentucky cavalry
R J Harvey, 80th Illinois
W H Harvey, 51st Indiana
G T Hanna, 51st Indiana
John Haldeman, band 25th Illinois
E J Weeks, 67th Penn
E J Weekly, band 10th Ohio
J A Weaver, 18th Pa cav
J M Watson, 40th Ohio
J Welles, 8th Mich cav
J Wetherbey, 51st Ohio
W T Wheeler, 9th Md
G E Blair, 17th Ohio
H F Cowles, 18th Conn
W Christopher, 2d Va
J H Cain, 104th N Y
D J Connelly, 63d N Y
J N Childs, 16th Maine
D B Caldwell, 75th Ohio
F B Cook, 140th Penn
Geo Chandler, 1st Va cav
H A Curtis, 157th N Y
J Chatburn, 116th Penn
W C Cameron, A D C to Gen Upton
R Curtis, 4th Ken cav
J R Conn, 1st Va cav
M Delano, 10th Missouri
L W Dueshanner, 1st Mass cavalry
C H Drake, 142d Penn
B Davis, 71st Penn
A Dunkle, 114th Penn
T Dinely, 2d R I Cav
J A Mendhall, 75th Ohio
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], 107th Penn
[illegible], 12th N Y cav
L G Mead, 2d Michigan
A W McGuore, 2d Ohio
A H Makinson, 10th Wis
J McKinley, 25th Ohio
J C Norcross, 2d Massachusetts cavalry
J P Newbrout, 2d Md cav
J P Pumphrey, 123d Ohio
J Perley, 13th Michigan
H Parlien, 2d Ohio
Wm Randall, 18th Ill
John [illegible], 33d Ohio
Wm Reynolds, 73d Ind
A C Roach, 51st Ind
E R Reynolds, 1st Tenn
E Reed, 3d Ohio
J L Powers, 157th N Y
F W Sanger, 16th Ill
E J Spaulding, 2d U S
S V V Stuart, 10th Md
C A Bowers, 123d Ohio
T H Stewart, 5th Md
J Swadner, 5th Md
A J Scranton, 18th Conn
Jno Dugan, 35th Ind
O L Edmond, 67th Penna
S Edmonston, 89th Ohio
E B Fales, 120th N Y
L L Fortrace, 29th Penna
M Fellows, 149th Penna
G D Forsythe, 100th Ohio
J C Feller, 7th Ind battery
H B Freeman, 18th U S
G B Gamble, 8th Illinois
H O Gebhardt, 24th Ill
W G Galloway, 15th United States infantry
R H Gray, 16th United States infantry
J M Goff, 10th Wisconsin
J Gilmour, 79th New York
John Hood, 80th Illinois
W Willets, 2d Michigan
P A White, 83d Penn
W H H Welch, 82d Penn
F Wasshaw, 54th New York
M C Wadsworth, 16th Me
H R Whiting, 24th Mich
J N Whitney, 2d R I cav
M T Williams, 15th Kentucky cavalry
N L Wood, Jr, 9th Md
O H Yates, 99th Illinois
Geo Veltford, 54th N Y
R N Vanmeter, 1st Michigan cavalry
E D Carpenter, 18th Conn
S B Carey, 13th Mass
J Clements, 15th Ky cav
G A Chandler, 5th Maine
J B Carlisle, 2d Va
J L Cox, 21st Illinois
W A Culbertson, 30th Ind
T G Cochran, 77th Penn
Geo Claigborn, 21st Ohio
F A Calkins, 104th Ill
C Cillery, 14th Ohio cav
O L Cole, 51st Ills
W Clifford, 1st U S Inf
M V Dickey, 94th Ohio
J Egan, 69th Penn
J H Erickson, 57th N Y
O W Earle, 93th Ill
G W Fish, 2d Ohio
J A Francis, 18th Conn
A Fry, 73d Indiana
M Filey, 67th Penn
J M Fales, 1st R I cav

NAVAL OFFICERS.

W G Fogg, A M M, steamer Satellite
E H Bentriss, str Rattler
E L Haines, A M M, steamer Powhatan.
John Mee, Third Asst Engineer, str Satellite
C McCormick, str Satellite
Jas McCauley, 2d Asst Engineer, str Reliance
S D Robinson, A A C, A M Com str Satellite.
E J Robinson, Pilot steamer Satellite
A D Renshaw, 3d Asst Engineer, str Reliance.

---

THE election in Baltimore has resulted in the success of every man upon the ticket presented by the several conventions held by the unconditional Union men of that city, by majorities far exceeding what could have been reasonably anticipated by the most sanguine. The vote shows the compactness and determination and unflinching zeal of the supporters of the true Union cause, and gives a guarantee for the future that the Administration, in all its efforts and its policy to put down the rebellion and establish the country upon a firm and stable foundation, may depend upon receiving the firm support of the Union men of Baltimore and the State generally.

### From Denver to Colorado City.

WONDERFUL NATURAL FORMATIONS.

The Rocky Mountain *Journal*, published at Denver, gives the following interesting account of the natural formations in the land of gold:

Descending into a subordinate depression of the divide to give our horses their noon feed, we came to a most singular tract of petrification. Richardson, the owner of the place, (with true new country aptness of the nomenclature called "Pretty Woman's Ranch," in compliment to the charms of the fair rancheress,) showed us whole trunks of pine and cottonwood which had been turned into jasper and agate as they stood, beautifully preserving every line of their woody tissue through the infiltration of silica from the earth in which they were rooted. Not a mile from the house is a broad "bench" or terrace, where the stumps of a whole forest stand bewitched into stone that might furnish all the sons of men with handsome watch seals. Some specimens of silica, in its various phases, which I saw here, were unsurpassed in color and lustre by anything I have found heretofore in jewel shops or cabinets.

Any one who has seen the singular trick which rain water and wind have played with the banks of the Upper Mississippi (or the Yellowstone will easily credit the bewildering accuracy of the architectural imitations thus described.

A LANDSCAPE.

The labors of the human architect were simulated everywhere. In some portions of the Rocky Mountains where I have travelled, such resemblances, looming upon me suddenly in the depths of a trackless, silent wilderness, have been absolutely appalling. I have seemed to be standing alone in the tremendous palaces of the genii. Here, however, the likeness to conscious architecture was everywhere grotesque or beautiful. Crowning a low butte upon our west rose a splendid castellated pile, which, with all my preparation for strange freaks of nature, I required some reasoning with myself to assure me was not the handiwork of man. There stood Windsor Castle, elaborated to the last detail of turrets, portals, deep embrasured windows, battlements, and bastions! If I had not sketched it, I might say to the engraver who illustrates my travels, "Make me a rough-lined copy of Windsor from any convenient picture of the façade," and he would have represented that rock for the instant recognition of any backwoodsman's boy. Such a picture as the following can probably be witnessed nowhere else on earth:

A NATURAL CEMETERY.

A few miles further on we struck "Monument" creek, where Fremont camped for a considerable time during (I think) his second expedition. The name instantly began explaining itself. At every turn of the road some new surprise broke upon us. Here Greenwood or Laurel Hill gleamed through the trees—all the outcropping ridges of yellow conglomerate having been late-worked by the wind into Egyptian vaults, pyramid shafts, Turkish sarcophagi, pillar-propped tablets, obelisks, and monuments of every size and style. A favorite form with the wind-sculptor was a shallow urn erected on a fluted column, this shape being apparently explained on close inspection by the greater tenacity of the surface of the conglomerate through an excess of iron oxides in its composition, this portion yielding more slowly to attrition, while the more friable lime and sand in the lower portion of the block were rapidly cut away into roundness. We found it as difficult at first sight to conceive of Nature as the sculptor of this cemetery as we had to acknowledge her architect of the castle.

GARDEN OF THE GODS.

As we whirled down the splendid floor of the valley, (for, like all the roads in Colorado, it is rather floor than highway,) we were closely walled upon the right and left by successive tablets of red and creamy rock, thin strata of gorgeously colored schist, which the molten outburst of the granite sierra had raised from their original planes to an absolute perpendicular. We have nothing like these in the East. Metaphor alone describes them. They are not sandstone. They are a strange porcelain from the pottery of the gnomes—a composite rock, part clay, part lime, part flint-sand, the white a paste of grit mixed with calcareous powder fine as gypsum dust, and indeed running into beautiful gypsum beds close by; the red still further complicated by mixtures of oxides and smoothly-ground aluminum. Fancy rock strata, thus composed, raising abruptly from the flat five hundred feet, precipitous on both their broadsides, and no thicker in proportion to their altitude than the plain tablets of a graveyard; fancy them still further polished by the whirling sand of this wind-swept territory, until their surfaces shine white marble or pure blood-red jasper, and their edges weathered into all manner of curious profiles; here simulating a griffin, here a goddess of liberty, here an eagle and a dolphin supporting a shield after the old heroic style, and everywhere some strange likeness which needs no vivid imagination to decipher its meaning; fancy two of the largest red tablets set vis-a-vis to make a gateway whose lintels tower four hundred feet against the sky, framing a distant view of Pike's blue forehead between them, and in one of these vast portal buttments channel out a painful access, but expanding to a hall one hundred feet in length—then, if you can have imagined it, you will have the best idea which I can give you of "The Garden of the Gods"—for this is the befitting name of the valley through which we passed down to Colorado City.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### Amusements this Evening.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, Tenth street, near E.—"Richard III."

RICHARD III.—The character of *Richard III.* has from the time of its original production by Betterton, in 1700, down to the present day, been a favorite one with all the great actors who have figured on both sides of the Atlantic within that period. From 1700 until 1715, the play—altered and adapted to its present form by Colley Cibber—became immensely popular, with Cibber as *Richard*, and Barton Booth (the first of his name upon the stage, and an actor of fine powers) in a subordinate role. Between 1715 and 1741, when Garrick first appeared, the character was filled with success by Ryan, Quin, and by T. Cibber, (son of Colley Cibber.)

On the 19th of October, 1741, David Garrick made his first appearance at Goodman's Fields Theatre, London, in the character of *Richard*, and succeeded in deeply impressing the public by his extraordinary genius. From that time until 1776, when he, having amassed both fame and fortune, retired from the stage, although several actors of note—among them Mossop and Smith—essayed the character, Garrick soared above all competition, and was recognized as *par excellence* the mimic representative of the "crook'd-back tyrant." In his later

## AMUSEMENTS.

# GROVER'S THEATRE.

Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.

LEONARD GROVER..............DIRECTOR

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1863,

SIXTH NIGHT

Of the eminently successful engagement of the great American Artiste,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

Who will appear this evening in her great character of

NANCY SYKES,

In which she is universally acknowledged by the press and public to stand without a rival in America.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,

Under the leadership of the unrivalled Koppitz, will perform some of its finest selections to-night.

This evening's performance will consist of Dickens' thrilling Drama of

OLIVER TWIST.

Nancy Sykes..............Miss Lucille Western.

Monday next will be produced the great Sensational Drama of

EAST LYNNE.

Doors open at 7; Overture at quarter before 8 o'clock.

RATES OF ADMISSION.—Dress and Parquet Circles, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. no7-1t

# FORD'S NEW THEATRE,

TENTH STREET, NEAR E.

JOHN T. FORD..............Proprietor and Manager.
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore.)

SIXTH APPEARANCE
Of the gifted Tragedian,

J. WILKES BOOTH,

Assisted and supported by the strongest dramatic combination ever in Washington, with a numerous corps of first-class artistes, including the following recognized star performers:

Mr Charles Wheatleigh,
Mr. Harry Pearson,
Mr G T De Vere,
Miss Annie Waite,
Mr Sidney Wilkins,

With a large and powerful dramatic combination.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1863,

Shakspeare's sublime Tragedy, in five acts,

RICHARD III.;

OR,

THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.

In preparation—THE MARBLE HEART.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette and Family Circle..............25 cents
Orchestra Chairs..............50 cents
Single seats in Boxes..............75 cents
Private Boxes, (holding six persons)..............$10 and $6
Colored Circle..............25 cents

# OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE

AT FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets,
And under the National Hotel. se8-tf

## DENTISTRY.

# DENTISTRY.

DR. M. LOOMIS

Performs all operations in his profession at reasonable prices, and warrants all operations.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Laughing Gas (nitrous oxide) whenever desired. no7-1m

## PROPOSALS.

# PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, ———, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited, and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 20th day of November, at noon, for the furnishing of 2,000 cords of good, sound merchantable well-seasoned Cord Wood, to be delivered at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro Point, D. C., corded in ranks 4 feet high; delivery not being considered complete until corded, measured, and inspected. Bidders will state the prices for each kind—oak, hickory, pine.

An inspector will be designated, on the part of the Government, to inspect and measure the wood.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantor must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain H. A. Dupuy, Depot Quartermaster, Cavalry Depot, 371 H street, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Wood." no7-13t

## LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—From 391 E street north, a Newfoundland Pup, entirely black, with the exception of one fore foot and breast being light. Any one returning him will be liberally rewarded. no7-2t*

$5 REWARD.—Lost yesterday morning, in a Seventh-street car, between I street and Pennsylvania avenue, a portmonnaie containing between $50 and $60. Any one returning it to Mrs. MACDANIEL, 169 K street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, will receive the above reward. no7-1t*

LOST—In going from Post Office on Eighth street, to Pennsylvania avenue, a Memorandum Book, containing a five-dollar Treasury note, and four letters, two addressed to Washington Territory, (name not recollected,) and two to city addresses. A liberal reward will be given to the person finding the above by leaving them with ROBT. SELKIRK,
no7-2t* Washington Post Office.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.—NOTICE.—$25 REWARD.—Strayed, on the night of Monday, October 26, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, from a house near the Sulphur Springs road, three-quarters of a mile from Warrenton, Va., a large bay horse, with bridle and brass-mounted saddle, having a thick mane and tail, a white blaze extending from forehead to nose, some white on both hind feet, but, with these exceptions, of a light bay in color; mane turned to the left, some excoriation on nether jaw, and with United States brand on shoulder.

$25 reward, and no questions asked, will be given to any one furnishing information leading to the recovery of the above animal. Same reward is also offered for the recovery of a brown horse, without brand, compact in build, with thick mane and tail, no white except square blaze on forehead, head large and intelligent, with a very bright, prominent eye, strayed from Headquarters Army of Potomac at Germantown, Va., during the night of August 17. An iron chain was attached to halter.

Address Captain C. E. CADWALADER,
no2-6t* Headquarters Army of Potomac.

$25 REWARD.—If the party who was seen to pick up the pocket book lost on Wednesday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, on Seventh street, between D and E streets, containing $125, will return it to THOMAS MOORE, at Adams' Express Office, he will receive $25 reward and no questions asked. oc22-tf

# NOTICE.

469 NINTH STREET.

A. H. YOUNG & CO. have the pleasure of notifying their friends and the citizens of Washington generally that they have opened, at 469 Ninth street, their new store, well filled with fine *FAMILY GROCERIES*, such as is usually kept in a first-class Grocery store, and in addition, will try to have on hand at all times, Produce of different kinds, such as Apples and Potatoes, Oats and Mill Feed, and are determined to sell good goods at as low figures as any house in the city.

No charge for delivery in any part of the city.

N. B. Just arrived from New York 75 bbls. of large Red and Golden Pippin Apples, and for sale at 469 Ninth street, near E.

no3-6t* A. H. YOUNG & CO.

SUTLERS and BAKERS, ATTENTION! The Hope Dispatch Company will sell on SATURDAY, November 28, the following articles to pay expenses, unless called for before the day of sale:

8 ovens, 6 boilers, 3 stoves, 3 smoke stacks, 6 oven legs, marked W. O. Burch, Agent, Washington. These ovens are suitable for either a baker or sutler, as each oven can bake for a regiment, and can be seen at McGuire's auction store.

8 cases Liniment, shipped January 24, 1862, by the Fall River Line, consigned to G. L. Beam.

1 Box marked Colonel G. M. McLane. Shipped by the N. Y. and N. H. R. R.

424 Empty Butter Tubs, with covers. Shipped January 14, 1861, by the Commercial Line. Marked Patterson & Knapp.

W. A. H. BLANCK, Agent,
no5-21t Office, 548 Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR SALE—Three Young MARES. Perfectly sound and kind; suitable for saddle or harness; two of them a match team, sold together or separate. Call at Stables, corner Eighteenth and G streets. no6-2t*

PLUMBING, Gas-Fitting, and Fixtures, at Philadelphia prices. F. P. BLAIR, 336 E street, four doors from Grover's Theatre. no6-3t*

# FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

CAPITAL—$500,000.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking Law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. oc23-tf

# SHOW CASES.

FRASER'S WAREROOMS
Of plain and Elegant
SHOW CASES.
Corner of READE and HUDSON Streets.
NEW YORK.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. se26-3m

MISS NOT THIS BOOK OF BOOKS, containing the most approved methods of curing and preventing all diseases of men, women, and children. Illustrated by 250 prints; 300 pages. Write to M. MONTGOMERY, 390 H street, between Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Sent free to any address. *WARREN'S (invaluable) HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY PHYSICIAN.* Next to the Bible, this book; next to the soul, the body. no5-6t*

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. Ch. J. C. Kline, No. 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box No. 4586.

ARMY BLANKS of all kinds printed at

## AMUSEMENTS.

# WASHINGTON THEATRE.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, November 11, 12, 13, and 14.

SKIFF'S ARMOR-PLATED ETHIOPIAN GUNBOATS.

This world-renowned Troupe comprises most of the principal performers in Negro Minstrelsy, who are everywhere received with

SHOUTS OF APPROBATION AND SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.

The manager begs to announce to the public that he has, at an immense expense, secured the services of the two great artists,

MR. TIM HAYES,
Champion Clog Dancer of America, and
MR. SAM HAGUE,
Champion Clog Dancer of England,

whose performances cause the wildest excitement and elicit thunders of applause.

| | |
|---|---|
| D Collins, | W H Chaffer, |
| H Bloodgood, | Mons Henri Bergeron, |
| Lew Gaylord, | Paul Andria, |
| Master Tommy, | John Carle, |
| John Purcell, | Henry Lenzburg, |
| J H Reynolds, | Sig Clearheater, |
| M T Skiff, | Herr Porpper, |

The whole forming the greatest array of talent ever assembled in one Troupe.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $3.

Gentlemanly Ushers will be in attendance.

Seats may be secured at the Theatre on Wednesday and following days from 11 till 2 o'clock.

M. T. SKIFF..............Sole Proprietor.
DICK O'NEIL..............Business Agent.

Change of programme every evening. no6-6t

# CANTERBURY HALL.

CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,

THE POPULAR

MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,

Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street.
In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels.

SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.

WILLIAM E. SINN..............Manager and Proprietor.

NATIONAL AMUSEMENT CAPITOL.

Many important improvements have recently been made in this

MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF THE MUSES.
THE ENTIRE INTERIOR
NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED IN FRESCO,
A SPLENDID NEW STAGE

introduced in place of the old one, and

THE HOUSE COMFORTABLY WARMED IN EVERY PART BY STOVES.

RADIANT GALAXY OF
HUMOR, GRACE, AND BEAUTY.

GREAT DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE.

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,

The celebrated Comic Songstress, the original of
"NO IRISH NEED APPLY."

Continued unprecedented success of the
GREAT PROTEAN COMBINATION:

JULIA MORTIMER,
JULIA MORTIMER,
MILLIE FOWLER,
MILLIE FOWLER,
ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
CLARA FOWLER,
CLARA FOWLER,
H. W. EAGAN,
H. W. EAGAN,
J. S. EDWARDS,
J. S. EDWARDS,
GEORGE R. EDESON,
GEORGE R. EDESON,
MONS. GUILLAUME FOUCHE,
MONS. GUILLAUME FOUCHE,

MR. ED. MURRAY, H. W. WILLIAMS, J. S. CLARKE, H. S. WARD, MONS. SOL, &c., &c.
LILLIE BRANDON, KATE HARRISON,
JULIA RICHMOND, LUCY CLIFTON,
M'LLE JENNIE, AND OTHERS, IN A
SPARKLING BILL OF NOVELTIES.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented the beautiful, Romantic Drama, entitled the

MANIAC LOVER.
MANIAC LOVER.
MANIAC LOVER.

H. W. Eagan as..............Michael Erle
J. S. Edwards as..............Philip d'Arville
Geo. R. Edeson as..............Andrew Adze

Supported by an efficient dramatic corps.

Previous to the Drama, a

NEW CANTERBURY OLIO,
NEW CANTERBURY OLIO,

During which will be performed the magnificent Vocal and Terpsichorean effort,

THE GIPSY TRIO,
THE GIPSY TRIO,

By Misses Mortimer, De Faiber, and Fowler.

A gorgeous new Ballet Pantomime, arranged by M. Fouche—rich in appropriate costumes and appointments, entitled

HIGHLAND CHIVALRY,
HIGHLAND CHIVALRY,

In which the entire Terpsichorean and Pantomimic force of the company will appear, including the famous

ALBUM OF BEAUTY.

Also, a great number of wholly new

NEGRO FARCES, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, WALKS-AROUND, EXTRAVAGANZAS, &C.

Introducing the unequalled corps of Ethiopian Comedians.

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra 50 cents; Private boxes, holding six persons, $5.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances at 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BENEFIT
OF
GEORGE R. EDESON, STAGE MANAGER.

POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,

REGULAR SERIES, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Admission—Ladies 20 cents; Children 10 cents.

# VARIETIES! VARIETIES!

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!
VARIETIES! VARIETIES!

THE

NATIONAL AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION,

Fronting Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

Hamblin & Co..............Proprietors
Fitz Simmons..............Stage Manager and Advertiser

A FEAST OF HUMOR, SINGING, AND DANCING.
A MAMMOTH BILL EVERY NIGHT.

OUR MUSTER ROLL OF STARS:

JAS. S. MAFFIT AND W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
LINA WINDEL AND LIZZIE SCHULTZE,
W. S. BUDWORTH AND J. H. BUDWORTH,

The Parisian Maitre de Ballet,

MONS BAPTISTIN,
BOB HALL AND LITTLE TOMMY,

EMMA MILES, LOUISA ROULETTE, ELIZA FLORENCE, JENNIE ALLEN, EMMA MARSH, M'LLE THEODORA, ANNIE ELMORE, MAGGIE NELSON, AND

THE GREAT STAR COMPANY.

SONGS, DANCES, BALLETS, & PANTOMIMES.

The Comic Pantomime of

THE MAGIC FLUTE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE.

Admission, 25 and 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wormley, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of November, 1863.

SAMUEL WORMLEY,
no5-th3t* Administrator.

# ORPHANS' COURT.

OCTOBER 27, 1863.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington county, to wit: In the case of Samuel Crown, Administrator of George W. Crown, deceased, the Administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid, appointed SATURDAY, the 21st day of November next, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, (at the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid,) with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate: provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the Daily Morning Chronicle, previous to the said 21st day of November, 1863.

Test: Z. C. ROBBINS,
oc31-sa3t* Register of Wills.

TROTTING HORSES AT AUCTION.—The most valuable collection of TROTTING STOCK ever offered will be sold at public auction on the farm of Mr. S. R. BOWNE, Flushing, Long Island on THURSDAY, November 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock—about 50 in number—consisting of *Toronto Chief*, the *Eureka Mare*, *Sontag* (in foal), and three of her colts by *Chief*.

A superior lot of Brood Mares (in foal), and colts at their foot. Also, yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old stallions, and fillies; all sired by *Toronto Chief*.

Also, a few Road Horses, and the fine Durham Bull *Forest King* (three years old), bred by Samuel Thorne, Esq.

Catalogues sent by mail. Apply to

JAMES N. MILLER, Auctioneer,
no5-thsm3t6td 28 Pine street, New York city.

# Daily Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863.


## NEWS ITEMS.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.—On Wednesday afternoon a frightful domestic tragedy occurred at the house No. 151 Cortlandt street, New York. Frederick Lerce, a German, aged about 30 years, had been for some time past living with a woman named Mary Amelee, also a German. Recently the latter has been devoting her attentions to another man. This conduct so exasperated Leree that he had a quarrel with her, during which he drew a revolver and shot Mary through the arm. The ball entered near the elbow, and inflicted a serious though probably not fatal wound. Mary immediately fled from the room into the street. While she was going down the stairs she heard a report of a pistol behind her. The neighbors immediately came in and found Frederick lying on the floor. He had shot himself in the mouth immediately after having shot the woman. Not content with this damage to himself, he drew a razor across his throat, inflicting a ghastly wound, from the effects of which it is believed he cannot recover.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS ABOUT TO VISIT NEW ORLEANS.—Colonel E. G. Beckwith, Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Gulf, issued an order on the 9th inst. in which he says: "All persons arriving hereafter in this department, from beyond the lines of the army, will immediately report in person to the Provost Marshals of the respective parishes in which they arrive, for authority to remain. For any failure to comply with this requirement, the parties will be arrested by the Provost Marshal, and brought before the provost court for trial and punishment for violation of military orders; and all masters of transports, of every description, will require all persons whom they may bring within the lines of the army to report at once as above requested, and will be held responsible for any violation or neglect of this requirement, and will, in the like manner with the delinquent themselves, be arrested and brought before the provost court for trial upon the same charge.

THE *Levant and Constantinople Herald* of the 23d ultimo says: "A severe police order against cigar or cigarette smoking in the streets, cafés, or even in private houses, was promulgated throughout the capital by public crier, on September 17th, and was at once rigorously enforced on both sides of the Horn. The object of the measure was said to be to lessen the danger of fires. The manner of its enforcement by the police, however, seems to have been in many cases very offensive. In one, personally known to us, a respectable Englishman had his cigarette knocked out of his mouth by a cavass, and on remonstrating received a couple of heavy blows from a stick across the shoulders, and would probably have fared even worse—as he was himself without a staff—but for the interference of the passers-by. Other collisions have been reported to us, and, in consequence of the public feeling thus evinced, the order was yesterday rescinded."

A WISE PRECAUTION.—Railroad travellers are so proverbially incautious that, unless the carrying companies employed expedients rendering it impossible for travellers to expose themselves to danger, accidents are daily occurring. The practice of thrusting the elbows out of a car window has caused so many accidents that railroad companies are generally adopting the safeguard of putting a perforated iron plate, eight inches high, across the bottom of the window, outside the sash. This renders it impossible to thrust the elbow beyond the car body, and saves the arm from being crushed against the timbers of bridges. Against the danger of accident from passing from one car to another while in motion, there is no remedy yet discovered except locking the car door, as is done in Europe.

REBEL BARBARITY.—The barbarous treatment of the rebels towards our wounded at Chickamauga is unparalleled in the annals of warfare. An Indiana surgeon taken prisoner and since released, says our wounded were left upon the battle-field several days, the rebels refusing to pay them the least attention, or to permit our own surgeons to do so. A letter from a private in the 78d Illinois volunteers says that, after he was wounded, he lay on the spot where he fell seven days, without his wound being dressed or a particle of nourishment, except a little boiled wheat furnished him by a kind-hearted woman living near. This is but one among the thousands of instances of rebel cruelty towards the wounded who fell into their hands.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN SALT-MAKER.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* complains of the short supply of salt. It says: "Salt must be had, or the supply of meat next year will be much less than this year. There are hogs enough, and corn enough to make for the next year more bacon than we have had heretofore; but unless salt can be got the bacon will not be saved. Clearly, then, it is our interest to increase the available salt supply as largely and as quickly as possible. It is not yet too late for the farmers and planters to make their own salt, and some to spare. The salt brine of the Atlantic is abundant and easy of access. Numerous companies and individuals have been at the work for months past, and they have found it extremely profitable. But their number should be increased, and that soon."

THE quantity of coal oil produced annually from the Pennsylvania oil wells is estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,800,000 barrels. The wells have been producing at this rate for about three years. The oil wells average from about 450 to 500 feet in depth. The capacity of the wells may be judged from the fact that the Maple Shade has flowed for some time past 1,000 barrels of oil per day. Nearly half a million dollars' worth of oil has been taken from the wells on one farm alone. The present population of Oil Creek and the contiguous villages is estimated at 10,000 souls. The number of oil refineries in Oil City is forty, and many more are being constructed.—*Oil City Register.*

THE GREATEST GOLD DIGGINGS IN THE WORLD. [illegible]

THE fifteen-inch Dahlgren gun which has hitherto been inside the turrets of the Monitors, without its muzzle protruding through the port-hole, are hereafter to be run out, as in broadside ships-of-war. The new compressor apparatus for working them has been made as perfect as possible; and it is now believed that three men can do as much firing as is necessary with the gun.

ANOTHER FOREIGN WAR VESSEL.—The Italian line-of-battle ship Re galantuomo, Commander Vescillo, from Gibraltar, and last from Bermuda, arrived at New York on Wednesday. She is a vessel of 3,500 tons burthen, a propeller, with engines of 450 horse power, carries 58 guns, and has a complement of officers and sailors numbering 740 men.

"ARE SUGAR AND TOBACCO INJURIOUS TO THE TEETH?"—This question was discussed at the "Congress of German Surgeon Dentists," which met recently at Frankfort. The congress decided the question in the negative in both instances, when the articles are taken in a pure state and not in immoderate quantities.

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Morning Trains.*—6.20 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore and all parts of the West, Southwest, and Northwest.

8 o'clock, Express, for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

11.15 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

*Afternoon Trains.*—3 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

5 o'clock, Accommodation, for Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

6.30 o'clock, Express, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the West.

These trains connect with lines at Baltimore, leaving Calvert station for the North, West, and Southwest as follows:

Mail leaves at 9.15 a. m.

Express leaves at 8.15 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves at 2.55 p. m.

The 6.20 a. m. train from Washington connects with the 8.30 a. m. train from Baltimore, for Pittsburg and the West, and Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City and Western Maryland, train leaving Calvert station at 9.15 a. m. and 2.55 p. m.

The 5 p. m. train from Washington connects with the 8.40 p. m. train from Baltimore, for Elmira and the North, and Pittsburg and the West.

On Sunday, leave Washington at 8 a. m., 3 p. m., and 6.20 p. m.

On Sunday, leave Baltimore at 4.30 a. m., 8 a. m., and 5 p. m.

There is no connection on Sunday for Annapolis.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WASHINGTON.

At 5.25 and 9.40 p. m., 5.10, 7, and 9.50 a. m., and 12 m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

*Arrives.*

First Northern Mail arrives at 6.30 a. m.

Second " " " 10.00 a. m.

Third " " " 6.00 p. m.

*Closes.*

First, at 9.30 a. m.

Second, 5.00 p. m.

Third, 9.00 p. m.

WESTERN MAIL, VIA RELAY HOUSE.

Arrives at 10 a. m. daily.

Closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m. daily.

NORTHWESTERN MAIL, VIA BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, AND PITTSBURG.

[illegible]


MISCELLANEOUS.

F. R. LABBE'S DANCING ACADEMY is now open for the reception of pupils, 34½ Pennsylvania avenue, over the store of Messrs. Thomas Parker & Co. Days of tuition for Misses and Masters, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. [illegible] Gentlemen's class same evenings, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

The Saloon can be rented for balls or parties [illegible]

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

For Thirty Years has received the Favorable Recommendation of the public, and been used and prescribed by the

FIRST PHYSICIANS IN THE LAND AS THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN

For Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Gout, Indigestion, Torpidity of the Liver, Gravel, Rheumatic Affections, Piles, Heartburn, Sea Sickness, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, &c.

For testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TARRANT & CO., 278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

For sale by all druggists.

MILITARY BUCKSKIN GLOVES and GAUNTLETS.—Officers by sending an order [illegible] number of kid glove they wear, can immediately be supplied, at $1 per pair for Buck Gauntlets and $1 [illegible] Regiments and companies can be supplied with Buck Gauntlets at 90 cents per pair. A large assortment of Long Black Leggings, Undershirts, and [illegible] constantly on hand and made to order.

BE[illegible]LEY & [illegible]

S. E. corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, Phila.

no5-2m

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

Having been appointed a Commissioner to take the Deposition, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, and other instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c. I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No 6, basement west wing of the City Hall, between the hours of [illegible] and 3 P. M.

ZACH. D. BLOUIN, Commissioner, &c.

no3-tf

CIDER! CIDER!

The subscriber has on hand and is receiving daily large quantities of Sweet Rectified Cider, of an excellent flavor and quality, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Sutlers and dealers will find it advantageous to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Always on hand to meet demands.

CRANK & CO.

Office and Vault—25 Four-and-a-half street, Between Pennsylvania avenue and C street, Washington.

Also, orders taken for all kinds of bakers' [illegible] furnished in barrels and packages to suit purchasers.

oc17-3m

370 MARBLE HALL BAZAAR. 370

PENN'A AVENUE, UNDER METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

We shall open for inspection, on WEDNESDAY, October 21, 1863, a lot of WOOL GOODS, comprising

Ladies' and Children's Knitted Cloaks,

Crochet and Knitted Shawls,

Breakfast Shawls and Nubias,

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Jackets,

Gaiters, Mitts, &c., &c.

Having largely increased our facilities for work, we can with confidence receive all orders for Knitting, Crochet, and can assure our friends they shall be filled speedily, and in the latest styles.

Mrs. E. LAKE.

oc18-tf


[illegible]